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MORE GAINS BY THE ITALIANS

Still Driving Teutons On the Piave River.

Airmen Drop Blazing Oil, Burn Bridges.

Italian Army Headquarters Cable—The fighting that is in progress along the lower reaches of the Piave is as severe as was that of last week in this region, where mud, sand and water are everywhere under foot and clumps of tall-growing grasses are frequent. To add to the difficulties, rain and wind storms occasionally sweep over the area.

At four points the Italians attacked the Austrian position in this region, along a frontage of eight miles. In this comparatively small stretch no less than 12 temporary bridges thrown across by the Austrians were destroyed by airplanes dropping small barrels of blazing oil upon them. The Italian infantry are frequently seen a short distance away, calmly waiting while the bridges are attacked from the air, the troops then being thrown against the remaining resistance.

About the most violent resistance displayed by any of the enemy troops is that of the Bontians and Herzegovians on this front, who are still wearing their picturesque turbans. As the Italians advance they are finding the dead among these already stripped by their comrades. There are other Austrians, however, who as soon as they are taken prisoner and find themselves safe within the Italian lines, cry, "Down with Austria!"

The War Office announced to-day that additional progress had been made by the Italian forces north of Cavazuccherina.

The work of destroying machine-gun nests secreted in houses and behind the embankment in the coastal zone has been effectively continued. In continuation of their operation in the mountain area the Italians enlarged their position in the region of the San Lorenzo Valley.

In the fighting on the Piave front 223 prisoners were taken, together with machine guns and much war material.

British and French detachments penetrated Austro-Hungarian trenches on the Asiago plateau and returned with a number of prisoners.

ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome, July 4.—Thursday's War Office report said:

"In the coastal zone our methodical destruction of numerous machine-gun nests hidden in houses behind the embankments has been continued. We gained more ground north of Cavazuccherina. We captured 223 prisoners, including officers, and took several machine guns and a large quantity of material."

"Astride the Brenta River we enlarged and bettered our occupation at the end of the San Lorenzo Valley and on Monte Corno."

"On the Asiago Plateau British and French parties penetrated enemy trenches at Canove and Bertigo and captured prisoners."

"In the course of the last two days our bombardment flights dropped about 13,000 kilograms of bombs on important centres and transports were attacked with machine-gun fire at a low altitude. One of our airplanes effectively bombarded a railway junction in the Sugana Valley."

SPLASH WARNS GERMAN RULER

At Least 52 Vessels Launched in U. S. Thursday

To Bridge Seas to Defeat the Hun.

London Cable — Premier Lloyd George sent the following message to-day to President Wilson:

"I have just heard that a hundred ships have been launched in the United States. Heartfelt congratulations on this magnificent performance."

Philadelphia, July 4.—The great Fourth of July splash of American ships which Chas. M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said would re-echo in the ears of the German Emperor, took place to-day as planned by the shipbuilding of the United States. From one minute after 12 o'clock last night, when the first ship was launched at Superior, Wisconsin, until late to-day, cargo carriers and other types of vessels were sent overboard in every part of the country to help build the ocean bridge for the allied fighting forces in Europe.

The offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation were kept open all day and late into the night to receive official reports of the launchings. Incomplete reports gave the number of vessels sent overboard as 52, of which 33 were steel and the other 19 wood.

These figures do not include the launching of naval vessels which are being built directly under the supervision of the Navy Department. Controlled wire communication, due to the holiday, is the cause of the failure of the corporation officials to receive fuller reports of the launchings of the fleet. The exact number of launchings probably will not be known until tomorrow.

From the Pacific coast, Charles F. Lewis, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, wired that the Union plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had made a world's record by

LAUNCHING 48,700 TONS

launching 48,700 deadweight tons, represented by four ships in one year, in one day. A second record was broken by this plant by building one of the ships, the Defiance, a 12,000-ton boat, in 38 days. Immediately after the launching six keels were laid, making a third record.

The Great Lakes Engineering Works reports the launching of three ships at its Ecorse, Mich., plant, and added that "this is our portion of to-day's happy greetings to the Kaiser."

At Manitowish, Wisconsin, where a 2,400-ton ship was launched, the honor of christening the vessel was given to the wife of the boss of the riveting gang that made the best record from June 11 to July 1.

In many of the yards new keels were immediately made after the ships left the ways.

The largest boat launched was the Indianapolis, 12,500 tons, at the Pussey & Jones yard in Gloucester, N. J.

GREEDY TURKS.

Germany Alarmed at Ambitions of Her Ally.

Washington Despatch —Germany is becoming alarmed by the aggressive territorial tendency of her allies, according to a report reaching the State Department to-day from Bern, Switzerland. A summary of German press reports, says the despatch, is made by The Muencher Post of June 19, with the comment that Germany's future can be seriously damaged by the Turkish policy of expansion.

"The Turk's lust for conquest," the German paper says, "is so great that even the Pan-German papers are protesting against the growing demand of the Pan-Turks."

The paper further states that Russia's disintegration is increasing with alarming speed.

Bulgaria is conceded to be an important pathway to the East, but The Post declares Bulgarians must remember their need of Germany in order to expand politically and economically.

BOHEMIANS PAID WITH THEIR LIVES

Czecho-Slovaks Had Joined Italian Forces

And Were Executed by Austro-Hungarians.

London Cable—Confirmation of the report that Czecho-Slovak soldiers fighting with the Italians when captured by the Austrians in recent battles on the Piave were summarily executed is published by the Hungarian newspaper, Pesti Naplo, which printed the following despatch from its correspondent quoting a trustworthy military source:

"Up to now we have captured about 300 Bohemian legionaries fighting with the Italians against us. They were clad in the Italian uniform and had red and white lapels on the collar. The first legionaries captured were condemned by special favor to be shot. After being shot the bodies were buried on the main road from Corogiano to Vittoria. I saw five bodies of legionaries hanging to trees in order to teach people a salutary lesson. The bodies were left hanging with square placards on their breasts bearing the inscription, 'Traitors to their country.'"

This treatment of prisoners by Austro-Hungarians has intensified the spirit of hatred and resistance among the Czecho-Slovaks in France, Italy and Russia, who threaten extreme reprisals. The Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia have issued a manifesto declaring that if Austria-Hungary pursues the policy of treating their fellow-countrymen as traitors they will put to death all Austro-Hungarian prisoners that fall into their hands.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any drugist's.

TEUTON RULERS ARE UNDER FIRE

Austrian Emperor and Empress Victims of Rumors

Which Are Alienating Their Subjects.

Amsterdam Cable — A group of Austrian Deputies visited Dr. von Seydler, the Premier, this week, according to despatches from Vienna, and called attention to current rumors affecting the Emperor and Empress in any way deeply hurtful to the feelings of the patriotic population. They asked the Premier what the Government had done to deal with these disgusting machinations.

The reports received here do not give the nature of the rumors. Premier von Seydler told the Deputies he was well aware of "these base and absolutely senseless tales," which he attributed to the enemies of Austria who are attempting to loosen the ties of affection and respect binding the Imperial House to the loyal population. He was convinced that no sensible person would credit "these horrible rumors," which he personally guaranteed did not contain a shadow of truth. He promised that anybody caught spreading the rumors would be punished severely.

KING TALKS TO U-BOAT VICTIM

London, Ont., Survivor of Llandoverly Castle

Confirms Stories of German Brutality.

London Cable — Sergeant Arthur Knight, of London, Ont., a member of the Canadian Ambulance Corps, who was one of the survivors of the Llandoverly Castle, was summoned to Buckingham Palace to-day to give King George an account of the disaster. The King was most sympathetic and kindly, asking many questions of the young man.

Sergeant Knight afterwards related what he had told the King. His story is interesting, for it throws light on the loss of the nursing sisters. He was in a boat with 15 of the sisters and a crew of nine. He said:

"Our boat struck a davit and there was 'way' of about 14 knots or the sinking ship. We broke all our oars in the trying to keep the boat clear of the ship, and finally managed to get away and drifted rapidly past the Llandoverly Castle's stern. The deck of the vessel was almost awash as we passed, and as she sank our boat was capsize and sucked under."

"I saw some of the sisters pitched out, and that was the last of the boat as far as I am aware, unless what I caught a glimpse of later was the same boat bottom upward."

"The rain of the past two weeks," says the report, "has brought crop prospects generally. Some rainfall is needed yet in south-western districts, but elsewhere a sufficient supply of moisture has been forthcoming for present needs."

While dealing candidly with the fact that in a number of districts drifting, drought and spring frosts have resulted in inevitable damage, and admitting that here and there a field has been destroyed through the agencies of the tone of the official report is generally optimistic.

"In the heavier districts," the report states, "reports from correspondents indicate that prospects to-day are equally as good as in the year 1915, when the banner crop was raised."

DUKE MICHAEL ON TO MOSCOW

At Head of Large Force of Czecho-Slovaks.

"Reds" Deny Consenting to German Advance.

Amsterdam Cable — Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, brother of the former Emperor Nicholas, has been proclaimed Czar of Russia, according to the Ukrainian Telegraph Bureau of Kiev. He is marching with the Czecho-Slovaks against Moscow.

Grand Duke Michael, after the abdication of Emperor Nicholas, was named regent.

A Moscow despatch says: "Official Russian reports indicate that the Germans have violated the line of demarcation on the western front by occupying the villages of Stolbiki and Deretshie, near Novosilovsk, in the Province of Tchernigov."

"On the Voronezh front fighting has taken place between the Soviet forces and the Germans, the battle being fought near the town of Viatki. Rumors of the advance of the German forces to crush the Czecho-Slovaks have caused much uneasiness in Moscow and Petrograd, but Soviet officials have emphatically denied reports that permission has been granted the Central Powers to send troops against the Czecho-Slovaks."

In some fighting the latter have captured German and Austrian prisoners who have been fought with the Red Guard. Such German and Austrians as have been captured claim to be internationalists fighting for Socialistic ideals."

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holway's Corn Cure.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS GROW STRONGER

Capture of Vladivostok is Significant.

Nucleus for Gathering of Anti-Bolsheviks.

Washington Report—Unexpected developments are being created by the Czecho-Slovak bands which are making their way across the Siberian plains, from Europe to Russia, has arrested the attention of officials here and formed the basis of earnest conference among the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers.

Official reports received to-day confirmed and amplified press despatches that the Czecho-Slovaks had taken over Vladivostok after overcoming armed opposition by the Bolsheviks in a battle in which there was considerable loss of life. The significance of this event, as seen by officials, lies in the fact that there now is a real nucleus in Siberia for the gathering of the various elements which have revolted against Bolshevik control and surrender to German influences.

While it is by no means certain that the Entente allies of America are disposed at present, at least, to take advantage of the situation thus created to begin a military campaign in that quarter, it is regarded as a valuable asset in the solution of the problem.

There are times when it seems to require a certain amount of pull to get in the push.

MANITOBA'S CROPS.

Rich and Plentiful Harvest is Forecast.

Winnipeg Despatch — Prosperity again shines at Manitoba's door. A rich and plentiful harvest is forecast in the first official crop report issued to-day by the Manitoba Agricultural Department.

The report indicates clearly that the crop is about six days ahead of its normal schedule in 1916 per cent. of the places reporting. Of the remainder, about 20 per cent. claim normal conditions prevalent, and the other 10 per cent. show a tendency of backwardness.

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TEN DAYS IN AN OPEN BOAT

20 Survivors of U-Boat Victim Reach Shore.

Norfolk, Va., Cable—Ten days in an open boat, with only a half of a biscuit and a cup of water a day for five days, was the fate of 20 men of the crew of the British transport Dwinak, sunk June 18 by a German submarine 750 miles off New York. Several men in the boat lost their reason, and their shipmates had difficulty to prevent them from leaping into the sea. The shipwrecked men landed here to-day, and C. Gregory, one of the survivors, told their story. The men were picked up by the American steamer Kando.

"We were torpedoed 750 miles east of New York June 18 at 9 o'clock in the morning. We got away from the ship all right, and two hours later the submarine came up near us, and about the same time a ship hove in sight and began shooting at the submarine. She was the Van Stuben, an American freighter. We had an oil sail with a hole in it, and the other boats out-distanced us, sailing to the west in the direction of New York. On the 22nd we ran into a cyclone. At 6 o'clock in the evening a sea broke aboard and carried out the youngest man in the company, a 17-year-old son of Eugene Corrie, the celebrated English sportsman. We were reduced to half a biscuit a day, and we were breaking the buttons off our pants and sucking them to keep our mouths moist. In the morning we would suck the sail to get the dew that collected in the cloth overnight."

"On June 23, when the storm subsided, we sighted a ship and ran the chief steward's ragged shirt to the masthead as a signal of distress. But the ship bore off. It was about this time that two of the men began to go gunny. Three ships sighted us and ran away. Then, at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, a skein of smoke hove in sight on the skyline. We were all in. We couldn't have lived another day. Several of the men couldn't talk, their tongues were so swollen."

"The ship maneuvered round us for two hours, trying to make us out. Then she headed down for us. She was the Kando. The captain told me later that he took us for a submarine."

An Oil That is Prized Everywhere—Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil was put upon the market without any flourish over thirty years ago. It was put to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field, and is now known and prized throughout its hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

HON. DR. BELAND TELLS HIS STORY

Has No Complaint of Treatment in Berlin.

Long in Ignorance of Wife's Death.

London Cable — Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland reached England to-day from Holland, where he has spent the last few weeks after three years' confinement in Berlin. He preferred to remain in Holland until he was able to bring his baggage, which had been seized by the German authorities, to the Canadian Associated Press, Dr. Beland looked remarkably well, and spoke without bitterness of his experiences. He admitted frankly, in fact, that his treatment by the enemy had been courteous, although the refusal to allow him to see the late Madame Beland before she died has naturally left an abiding impression.

Dr. Beland spoke quietly of his wife's long illness, which extended over a year. "I asked to be put into prison at Antwerp in order to be near her, but was refused. When I received no news of her I knew almost for a certainty that she was dead. I petitioned again but received no answer. Ultimately they broke the news of her death. I assume they did not tell me earlier because they knew I should want to leave Berlin for Antwerp and did not want to be troubled with any petitions."

Dr. Beland said the whole of his time in Berlin was spent in the city fortress, a large place, with, however, very small yards. He preferred being there to going to Ruhleben, because he had a good room to himself. He was not neglectful of the fact that the fortress was warmed in winter.

"During the first year I never put foot outside the building," said Dr. Beland. "Then I was allowed out once to buy things. Then almost another year passed before I was out again. I had rendered a good deal of assistance to the fortress physician treating people in my section, mostly Russian Poles. The physician recommended me to apply to go out. They allowed me out under guard for two or three hours every few days."

"Going only to the park and returning the same way, I did not have much opportunity of seeing what Berlin was like, but thought the people very subdued. After I got to Holland I met accidentally a Canadian officer, who invited me to

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go to the Canadian officers' club at Scheveningen. There I met amongst others, Major H. C. O'Leary, of Toronto; Major MacQuinn, of Montreal; Capt. H. S. Barwick, of Toronto; and Lieut. Andrews, of Winnipeg. I found them all very cheerful, though homesick."

Reverting to his Berlin experiences, Dr. Beland said that he had pretty full news of the war the whole time, and had since found it accurate. His parcels and letters came regularly. He had full information of the growing Canadian effort in the war. Speaking of matters in Quebec, he said: "I know some riots have taken place, but I am sure they must meet with disapproval from every responsible inhabitant."

Dr. Beland hopes to return to Canada very shortly.

HUNS IN PANIC.

Terror of Ally Air Bombs is Growing.

Paris Cable—Swiss travelers returning from Germany tell of the scenes of horror which have become common in many German cities on account of the unusual activity of allied aviators. Explosions caused by allied bombs are reported to be frequent in munition factories. One of the latest and most terrible